

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

Number 12 of Volume 22. {

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 25, 1842.

{ Whole Number 1,106.

TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

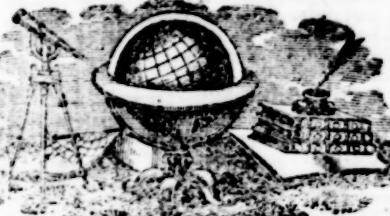
C H A S. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday Morning, at \$2 per annum in advance—or \$2 50 if paid within three months—otherwise \$3 will invariably be charged. No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrears are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 rms, or fifteen lines of this size type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business must come FREE OF POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

English and Classical School.



This Subscriber having engaged the services of Mr. J. CLARK, (a graduate of Dartmouth College,) to teach his children, will take into the School a few pupils.

Terms per Session of 5 months, . . . \$8 to \$15.
MICHAELE BROWN.
Salisbury, Feb 11, 1842.
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GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.

February 18, 1842.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails at, and from, Salisbury.

ARRIVALS.

Northern, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 11 A. M.
Southern, Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday, at 7 A. M.

Western, Friday, Sunday, and Tuesday, at 4 P. M.
Raleigh, Sunday, and Thursday, at 10 P. M.

Statesville, Sunday and Thursday, at 6 A. M.
Raleigh, Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 A. M.

Cheraw, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M.
Payetteville, Sunday, and Thursday at 8 P. M.

Mocksville, Friday at 7 A. M.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,—or near Pearson's Mills.

ALSO—

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawd Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no pointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw—Price \$3 per 1,000, at the Mill.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841.

TE.

MILL IRONS.—

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

—SUCH AS—

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841.

TE.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 14, 1842.

TE.

SILAS HUIKE,

TIFF & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices:—Jeans coats, and all kinds of thin coats, \$1 50; Cloth coats, \$1 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 75; Overcoats, \$2 00.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.

Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842.

TE.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate New Cooking Store

on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.

December 17, 1841.

REMARKS OF MR. CALHOUN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

In Senate, January 25, 1842.

On the bill authorizing an issue of five millions of Treasury Notes.

Mr. CALHOUN said: There was no measure that required greater caution, or more severe scrutiny, than one to impose taxes or raise a loan be the form what it may. I hold that Government has no right to do either, except when the public service makes it imperiously necessary, and then only to the extent that it requires. I also hold that the expenditures can only be limited by limiting the supplies. If money is granted, it is sure to be expended. Thus thinking, it is a fundamental rule with me not to vote for a loan or tax bill till I am satisfied it is necessary for the public service, and then not if the deficiency can be avoided by lopping off unnecessary objects of expenditure, or the enforcement of an exact and judicious economy in the public disbursements. Entertaining these opinions, it was in vain that the chairman of the Finance Committee pointed to the estimates of the year, as sufficient reason for the passage of this bill as amended. Estimates are too much a matter of course to satisfy me in a case like this. I have some practical knowledge of the subject, and know well how readily old items are put down, from year to year, without much inquiry, whether they can be dispensed with or reduced, and new ones inserted, without much reflection, to put much reliance on them. To satisfy me, the chairman must do what he has not even attempted; he must state satisfactorily the reasons for every new item, and the increase of every old one, and show that the deficiency to meet the revenue, cannot be avoided by retrenchment and economy. Until he does that, he has no right to call on us to vote this heavy additional charge of five millions of dollars on the people, especially at a period of such unexampled pecuniary embarrassment. Having omitted to perform this duty, I have been constrained to examine for myself the estimates in a very hasty manner, with imperfect documents, and no opportunity of deriving information from the respective Departments. But, with all these disadvantages, I have satisfied myself that this loan is unnecessary—that its place may be supplied, and more than supplied, by retrenchment and economy, and the command of resources in the power of the Government, without materially impairing the efficiency of the public service, my reasons for which I shall now proceed to state.

The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the expenditures of the year, is \$32,997,255, or, in round numbers, thirty three millions, embraced under the following heads; the civil list, including foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, amounting to \$4,000,957 37; military, in all its branches, \$11,747,791 88; navy, \$9,705,579 73; government contributions, applicable to the service of the year, \$1,572,906, and Treasury notes to be redeemed, \$7,000,000.

Among the objects of retrenchment, I place at the head the great increase that is proposed to be made to the expenditures of the navy, compared with that of last year. It is no less than \$2,508,032 13, taking the expenditures of last year from the annual report of the Secretary. I see no sufficient reason, at this time, and in the present increased condition of the Treasury, for this great increase. I have looked over the report of the Secretary hastily, and find none assigned, except general reasons, for an increased navy, which I am not disposed to controvert. But I am decidedly of the opinion, that the commencement ought to be postponed till some systematic plan is matured, both as to the ratio of increase and the description of force of which the addition should consist, and till the Department is properly organized, and in a condition to enforce exact responsibility and economy, in its disbursements. That the Department is not now properly organized, in that condition, we have the authority of the Secretary himself, in which I concur. I am satisfied that its administration cannot be made effective under the present organization, particularly as it regards its expenditures. I have very great respect for the head of the Department, and confidence in his ability and integrity. He would hear the voice of one who wishes him well, and who takes the deepest interest in the branch of service of which he is the chief; my advice would be, to take time to look about; to reorganize the Department in the most efficient manner, on the staff principle, and to establish the most rigid accountability and economy in the disbursements, before the great work of a systematic increase is commenced. Till that is done, add not a dollar to the expenditure. Make sure of the foundation before you begin to rear the superstructure. I am aware that there will be a considerable increase this year in the navy, consequent to the expenditure of last year, in consequence of the extraordinary session. This may deduct several hundred thousand dollars from the amount I propose to retrench; but I cannot doubt that by an improved administration of the moneyed affairs of the Department, with the very great reduction in prices and wages, a saving may be made more than sufficient to make up that deduction.—

In speaking of improved administration, I comprehend the marine corps. And here I do it my duty to remark, that the estimates for that branch of the service appear to me to be very large. The corps is estimated at one thousand privates, and its aggregate expense at \$992,292. This strikes me to be far too large for so small a corps of long standing, stationed at convenient and cheap points, and at a period when the price of provisions, clothing, and all other articles of supply is low. A large portion, I observe, is for barracks, which, if proper at all, surely may be postponed till the names of the country are placed in better condition.

I shall now pass from the naval to the military department; and here I find an estimate of \$1,508,032 13, for harbors, creeks, and the like. I must say that I am surprised at this estimate. All who have been members of the Senate for the last eight or ten years, must be familiar with the history of this item of expenditure. It is one of the branches of the old exploded American system, and almost the only one which remains. It has never been acquiesced in, and was scarcely tolerated when the Treasury was full to overflowing with the surplus revenue. Of all the extravagant and lawless appropriations of the worst of times, I have ever regarded it as the most objectionable—unconstitutional, local in its character, and unequal and

unjust in its operation. Little did I anticipate that such an item, and of so large an amount, would at this time be found in the estimates, when the Treasury is deeply embarrassed, the credit of the Government impaired, and the revenue from the lands surrendered to the States and Territories. Such an item, at such a period, looks like inflation; and I hope the Committee on Finance, when it comes to take up the estimates, will strike it out. It certainly ought to be expunged; and I shall accordingly place it among the items that ought to be

if the people should raise them to power.

But I am not so unreasonable as to expect that reform can be the work of a day. I know too well the labor and time it requires to entertain any such opinion. All I ask is, that the work shall be early, seriously, and systematically commenced. It is to be regretted that it has not already commenced, and that there is so little apparent inclination to do so. We had a right to expect that the chairman of the Committee on Finance, in bringing forward a new loan of \$5,000,000, would have at least undertaken to inform us, after a full survey of the estimates and expenditures, whether any reduction could be made, and if any, to what amount, before he asked for a vote, making so great an addition to the public debt. I cannot but regard the omission as a bad omen. It looks like repudiation of solemn pledges. But what he has failed to do I shall attempt, but in a much less full and satisfactory manner than he might have done, with all his advantages as the head of the committee. For the purpose of comparing, I shall select the years 1823 and 1840. I select the former, because it is one of the years of the second term of Mr. Monroe's administration, and which it is admitted now, administered the moneyed affairs of the Government with a reasonable regard to economy; but that time it was thought by all to be liberal in its expenditures, and by some even profuse, as several Senators whom I now see and who were then members of Congress, will bear witness. But I select it for a still stronger reason. It is the year which immediately preceded the first act, professedly passed on the principles of the protective policy. The intervening time between the two periods comprehends the two acts of 1824 and 1825, by which that policy was carried to such great extremes. To those acts connected with the banking system, and the connection of the banks with the Government, is to be attributed that train of events which involved the country and the Government in so many difficulties; and among others, that vast increase of expenditures which has taken place since 1823, as will be shown by the comparison I am about to make.

The disbursements of the Government are comprised under three great heads: the civil list, including foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous; the military, and the navy. I propose to begin with the first, and take them in the order in which they stand. The expenditures under the first head have increased since 1823, when they were \$2,022,093, to \$5,492,030 98 the amount in 1840; showing an increase, in seventeen years of 2 7 10 to 1, while the population has increased only about 3 to 1, that is, about 75 per cent.—making the increase of expenditures, compared to the increase of population, about 3 6 10 to 1. This enormous increase has taken place although a large portion of the expenditures under this head, consisting of salaries to officers, and the pay of members of Congress, have remained unchanged. The next year, in 1841, the expenditures rose to \$6,195,560. I am, however, happy to perceive a considerable reduction in 1842, as will be shown by the comparison I am about to make.

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for that, by adding to the price of every other article entering into the supplies of the army a sum sufficient to raise the price of 1818, there was still a difference in the cost per cent. of \$163.96. This great reduction was effected without stinting the service or diminishing the supplies, either in quantity or quality. They were, on the contrary, increased in both, especially the latter. It was effected through an efficient organization of the staff, and the exertion of the able officers placed at the head of each of its divisions. The cause of the great expense of the former period, was to be found to be principally in the neglect of public property, and the application of it to uses not warranted by law. There is less scope, doubtless, for information in the army now. I cannot doubt, however, but that the universal extravagance which pervaded the country for so many years, and which increased so greatly the expenses both of Government and individuals, has left much room for reform in this, as well as other branches of the service.

In addition to the army, there are many other and heavy branches of expenditure embraced under the military head—fortifications, ordnance, Indians, and pensions—the expenditures of which, taken in the aggregate, greatly exceed the army; the expense of all of which, for the reason to which I have alluded, may, doubtless, be much reduced.

On turning to the navy, I have not been able to obtain information which would enable me to make a similar comparison between the two periods, in reference to that important arm; but I hope, when the information is received which has been called for by the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Williams) ample data will be obtained to enable me to do so on some future occasion. In place of it, I propose to give a comparative statement of the expense of the British navy and ours for the year 1840. The information in reference to the former is taken from a work entitled the *Penny Cyclopedie*, under the head of "Navy."

The aggregate expense of the British navy in the year 1840 amounted to \$4,980,353 pounds sterling, deducting the expense of transport for troops and convicts, which does not properly belong to the navy.—That sum, at \$4.80 to the pound sterling, is equal to \$23,905,694.46. The navy was composed of 392 vessels of war of all descriptions, leaving out 36 steam vessels in the packet service, and 23 sloops fitted for foreign packets. Of the 392, 98 were line of battle ships, of which 19 were building; 116 frigates, of which 11 were building; 68 sloops, of which 13 were building; 41 steam vessels, of which 16 were building; and 68 gun brigs, schooners, and cutters, of which 12 were building.

The effective force of the year—that which was in actual service, consisted of 3,400 officers, 3,994 petty officers, 2,416 seamen, and 9,000 marines, making an aggregate of 29,244. The number of vessels in actual service were 175, of which 24 were line of battle ships, 31 frigates, 20 steam vessels, and 45 gun brigs, schooners, and cutters, not including the 39 steamers and 24 sloops in the packet service, at an average expenditure of \$573 for each individual, including officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines.

Our navy is composed, at present, according to the report of the Secretary accompanying the President's message, of 67 vessels—which 11 are line of battle ships, 17 frigates, 18 sloops of war, 2 brigs, 4 schooners, 4 steamers, 3 store ships, 3 receiving vessels, and 5 small schooners. The estimates for the year are made on the assumption that there will be in service during the year, 2 ships of the line, 1 razee, 6 frigates, 20 sloops, 11 brigs and schooners, 3 store ships, 3 steam ships, and 8 small vessels; making in the aggregate, 53 vessels. The estimates for the year, for the navy and marine corps, as has been stated, is \$8,735,779.83, considerably exceeding one third of the entire expenditures of the British navy for 1840. I am aware that there is probably a much larger expenditure applied to the increase of the navy in our service than in the British, in proportion to the respective forces; and I greatly regret that I have not the materials to ascertain the difference, or compare the expenses of the two navies, in the various items of building, outfit, and pay, and the relative expenses of the two per man, per gun, and per ton. The comparison would be highly interesting, and would throw much light on the subject of these remarks. We know our commercial and marine meets successfully the British in fair competition; and as the elements of the expenses of the commercial and naval marine are substantially the same, in time of peace, when impressment is discontinued in the British service, our navy ought not to bear an unfavorable comparison with theirs, on the score of expense.—Whether it does, in fact, I am not prepared to say, with the materials I have been able to collect, but it does seem to me, when I compare the great magnitude of their naval establishment with the smallness of ours, and the aggregate expense of the two, that ours on a full comparison, will be found to exceed theirs by far, in expense, however viewed.

I hope what I have stated will excite inquiry. It is a point of vast importance. If we can bring our expenditures to an equality, or nearly so, with hers, we may then look forward with confidence to the time, as not far distant, when, with our vast commercial marine, (more than two thirds of the British,) we may with proper economy in our disbursement, and by limiting the object of our expenditures to those which properly belong to this Government under the constitution, place a navy on the ocean, without increase of burden on the people, that will give complete protection to our coasts, and command the respect of the world. But if that cannot be done, if our expenses must necessarily greatly exceed in proportion that of the first maritime power in the world, it is well it should be known at once, that we may look to other means of defence, and give up what, in that case, would be a hopeless struggle. I do not believe that it will be found to be the case. On the contrary, I am impressed with the belief that our naval force ought not to cost more in proportion than the British. In some things they may have the advantage, but we will be found to have equally great in others.

From these statements it may be fairly inferred that there is great room for economy, under every head of expenditure. I am by no means prepared to say what reduction may be effected by it. It would require much more time and minute examination to determine with precision any thing like the exact amount; but it is certain that millions may be saved, simply by a judicious and strict system of economy, without impairing in any degree the efficiency of the Government. But in order to form a more definite conception as to the amount of that reduction, I propose to add to the aggregate expense of 1828 seventy-five per cent—the estimated increase of the population of the United States since then, which will give the amount that ought to have been the estimated expenditures for this year, on the supposition that the expense of the Government ought not, in ordinary times, to increase faster than the population; and which, deducted from the actual estimates of the year, will show, on that supposition, to what amount they ought to have been reduced. But in

making this supposition, I wish it to be understood, I do not admit that the expenditures of the Government ought to keep pace with our rapidly increasing population. There are many branches of the public service which ought not to be, and have not, in fact, been much increased with the increase of population, and are now, in point of expansion, very nearly what they were in 1828. Others are more enlarged, but it is believed that they are but few whose growth have been greater, or as great as that of our population. It would, in truth, not be difficult to show that an increase of revenue and expenditures, and consequently of patronage and influence, equal to our rapidly growing population, must almost necessarily end in meeting the Government despotically. It is known that it takes a much less military force in proportion to subject a large country with a numerous population, than a small one with an inconsiderable one; and in like manner, and for similar reasons, it takes much less patronage and influence in proportion, to control the former than the latter. So true is it, that I regard it as an axiom, that the purity and duration of our free and popular institutions looking to the vast extent of country and its great and growing population, depend on restricting its revenues and expenditures, and thereby its patronage and influence, to the small amount consistent with the proper discharge of the few great duties for which it was instituted. To a departure from it may be attributed, in a great measure, the existing disorders. With these remarks, I shall now proceed to give the result of the proposed calculation.

The actual expenditures of 1828, all included, except payments on account of the public debt, amounted to \$9,827,832. That sum multiplied by 75 per cent the estimated ratio of increase of population from '23 to '40, gives \$17,193,041; which, on the assumption that the expenditures should not increase more rapidly than the population, ought to be the extreme limits of the expenditures of this year. But the estimates for the year, deducting payment on account of the debt, are, as has been stated, \$25,996,259, being an excess of \$9,499,577 beyond what the expenditures ought to be on the liberal scale assumed. The increase, instead of being at the rate of the population, is equal to 2 68/100 to 1, compared with the expenditures of 1828, and 3 1/2 nearly, compared with the ratio of the increase of population. Had the ratio of increase not exceeded that of the population, the whole expenditure of the year, including the sum of \$7,000,000 for the debt, would have been but \$24,199,681, instead of \$31,097,259.

But as great as this reduction is, it is by no means represents the saving that would be made on the debts assumed. The expense of collecting the revenue, (of which a statement has already been made, as it relates to the customs) as well as several other items less important, are not included in the expenditures, and must be added, to get the true amount that would be saved. The addition, at the lowest calculation, would be a million of dollars, which, added to the \$9,499,577, would make the sum of \$9,499,577, and would reduce what ought to be the expenditures of the year, on the ground assumed, to \$16,193,651. The reduction is great, but I feel confident, not greater than what, with a judicious and efficient system of administration might be effected, and that not only without impairing, but actually increasing the efficiency of the Government. To make so great a reduction, would take much time and labor; but if those who have the power, and stand pledged, would begin the good work, much, very much might be done during the present session. But if this bill, as it now stands, should become a law, I would despair for the present. I see in the amendment a deliberate and fixed determination to keep up the expenditures, regardless of pledges and consequences.

Having now shown how greatly the public expenditures have increased since 1828, I next propose to make some remarks on the causes that have produced it. I selected the year 1828, as I stated in the early stages of my remarks, in part to illustrate the effects of that pernicious system in this connection. It is curious to look over the columns of expenditures, under the various heads; in the table I hold in my hand, and note how suddenly they rose under every head, after each of the tariff acts of 1824 and 1828, until they reached the present point. (Here Mr. C. read from the table of the expenditures under each head year by year, from 1823 to 1840, in illustration of his remarks.) Nor is it wonderful that such should be the effect of the protective policy. How could it be otherwise? Duties were not, and not for revenue, but for protection. Money was not the object. It was but an incident; and the party in favor of the system (a majority in both Houses during the whole period) cared not how it was wasted.—During that wasted period, I have heard members of Congress of high intelligence declare that it was better that the money should be burnt or thrown into the ocean than not collected; and they spoke in the true spirit of that corrupting and oppressive system. In fact, after it was collected, there was a sort of necessity that it should be spent. The collection was in bank notes, and of all absurdities, one of the greatest is, an accumulation of such an article in the public treasury, whether we regard the thing itself, or its effects on the community and the banks. When pushed to a great extent, it must prove ruinous to all; and such accumulation, in spite of the most wasteful expenditures, may be attributed, in a great degree, the overthrow of the banks, and the embarrassments of the Government and country. But so sound were the banks, for the most part, to their fate, that they were among the foremost to urge on the course of policy destined to hasten so greatly their overthrow. All resistance on the part of the minority in Congress opposed to the system, was in vain. If the money was saved from one objectionable object, it was sure to be applied to some other, and perhaps even more objectionable; if the sum of expenditures was stopped in one place, it was certain to burst through another. Under the conviction, that the struggle was in vain, so long as the cause remained, I caused to a great measure resistance to appropriations, and turned my efforts against the cause; a Treasury overflowing with bank notes, to exhaust which, was the only means left of staying the evil. It is not my intention to cast the blame on either party. The fault lay in the system—the policy of imposing duties, when the money was not needed, and collecting it in a currency, which to keep, would have been more wasteful and ruinous, if possible, than to spend, however extravagantly. It is due to justice to the late Administration, to say, that they had commenced, in good earnest, the work of reform, and that with so much success, as to have made a very considerable reduction in the expenditures, towards which no one exerted himself with more zeal or greater effect than the Senator behind me, (Mr. Woodbury,) then at the head of the Treasury Department. It is to be deeply regretted, that what was then so well begun has not been continued by those who had succeeded.

It is admitted, on all sides, that we must equalize the revenue and expenditures. The scheme of borrowing to make up an increasing deficit, must

in the end, if continued, prove ruinous. Already is our credit greatly impaired. It is impossible to borrow at home in the present state of things; at the usual rate of interest. The six per cent. stock authorized at the late session, is, now, several per cent. below par; and if we would borrow in the home market, it would endanger the solvent banks. It is admitted that a loan of two millions in Boston has caused the present intense pressure there in the money market. Nor can the foreign market be relied on, till our finances are put in a better condition. Who, in their present condition, would think of jeopardizing our credit by appearing in the European market with United States stock? It is certain, that no negotiation could be effected there but at usurious interest, and on a considerable extension of the time for redemption; the tendency of which would be to depress the State stocks, and lay the foundation of a permanent funded debt. There remains another objection, which should not be overlooked; the loan would be returned in merchandise, with the usual injurious and embarrassing effects of stimulating the consumption of the country, for the time, beyond what its exports would permanently sustain.

Nor is the prospect much better for the additional issue of Treasury notes proposed by the bill as amended in the Senate. They are now below par, and thus must still add to their depression; perhaps to the same extent to which the six per cents are now depressed. The reason is obvious. The only advantage which they have over stocks in raising a loan, is, that they are receivable in the dues of the Government, which gives them to a certain extent, the character of currency; but that advantage is not peculiar to them. As the law now stands, notes of solvent banks are also receivable in the public dues. They are, in fact, Treasury notes, as far as it depends on receivability, as much so as each one was endorsed to be received in the dues of the Government by an authorized agent. Now, so long as the Government receives bank notes at par with their own, and the banks (as is now the case) refuse to receive them at par with bank notes, Treasury notes will be depressed correspondingly with the manufacturing operations of the country, and it would reduce the dutiable articles consumed in the country annually to \$105,000,000. In the free articles I do not include tea and coffee, which are now so. It would take an average duty of 25 per cent, to raise \$27,000,000 on \$105,000,000. Can you in the present state of things, raise your duty to that high standard?

I pass over the effects of such a duty, in depressing the export trade on which the import depends. Between them there is the most intimate relation. Each limits the amount of the other. In the long run, it is acknowledged that the imports cannot, on a fair valuation, exceed the exports. It is not less certain that the same rule applied to the exports, which, in the long run, cannot exceed the imports. And hence duties on exports as effectually restrict and limit the amount of the exports as if directly imposed on the latter. To repress the one is to repress the other. But, setting aside all considerations of the kind, I directly meet the question, and say that you cannot export from commerce the vast amount you propose.

He who would reason from the past on this subject, will be greatly deceived. High duties now will not give the revenue they once did. The smuggler forbids. The standard of morals is greatly lowered. The paper system and the protective policy worked a great and melancholy change in that respect. The country is filled with energetic and enterprising men, rendered desperate by being reduced from affluence to poverty through the vicissitudes of the times. They will give an impulse to smuggling unknown to the country heretofore. The profits of regular business, in the new state of things in which the country is placed, must be low and slow. Fortunes can no longer be made by a single bold stroke; and the impatience and necessities of the large class to which I have alluded, and whose debts will be sprung by the Bankrupt act, will not submit to recovering their former condition by so slow a process. With high duties, smuggling then will open a field to restore their broken fortunes, not to be entered by many of the large class to which I refer, to which many will be added from the lower standard of morals, who cannot plead the same necessity. If to this is added the greatly increased facility for smuggling, both on our Northern, Eastern and Southwestern frontiers, it will be in vain to expect to raise the sum proposed from commerce. Not only has the line of frontier along the lakes been greatly lengthened, but the facility of intercourse with them, both by canals and roads, have been increased in a still greater degree. How is smuggling to be prevented along so extended a frontier, with such unlimited facility for practicing it? Nor will the supply of smuggling goods be confined to the immediate neighborhood of the frontier. They will penetrate through the numerous roads and canals leading to the lakes, far inland, and connect successfully with the regular trade in the heart of the country. Nor is it to be doubted but that the British authorities will come at this illicit trade. Look at the immense interest which they have to turn the channel of our country, as far as possible, through the channel of the St. Lawrence. They will give to Great Britain the entire tonnage to whatever portion of our trade may be turned through that channel—a point so important to her naval supremacy, to which she is ever so attentive. Already great facility is afforded for turning the provision trade, both for the home market and the supply of the West Indies, through it, and with much success.

I was surprised to learn, since the commencement of the session, as I have no doubt most of those who hear me will be, that a place on the St. Lawrence almost unknown, is already the fourth town in the Union, as to the number of vessels that enter and depart in the year. I refer to St. Vincent, at the outlet of Lake Ontario. It is the depot for the British trade, which descends the St. Lawrence from our side. To give idle and vigor to a vast trade, which gives her the entire tonnage of the outward and inward voyage, is too important to be neglected, particularly as it would so powerfully counteract our high duties, and so greatly widen the field of consumption for her manufactures. Turning to the frontier at the other end of the Union, we shall find a great increase of facility for smuggling in that quarter; but I abstain from enlarging on it for the present.

Taking all these causes together, it cannot be doubted but that smuggling will commence at a much lower point of duties than it ever has heretofore, and that all calculations of increase of revenue from increase of duties, founded on the past, will fail. It is the opinion of good judges that it would commence with the duties as low as 12 per cent, on such articles as linen and silk; but as that is may, it may be safely predicted that the scheme of raising the standard of revenue to the present expenditures, will fail. I pass over the validity of the compromise, which such a policy necessarily involves, its ruinous effects on the great staples of the country, now suffering under the greatest depression, and that deep discontent which must follow in the quarter that produces them. I shall confine myself simply to the financial question. Regarded in that light, I tell gentlemen that the line of policy they propose will fail. They will have to abandon it, & return to internal taxes to supply the deficit from commerce. You must restore the revenue from the lands, economy and retrenchment, or be forced to resort to internal taxes in the end. Are you prepared for that? I ask those who represent the great sections to the north and east, of this, if they have reflected how that portion of the Union would be affected by internal taxes? I refer not to direct taxes, for that, according to the mode prescribed in the Constitution, can never be pushed to any oppressive extreme, but to excises. If you have not, it is time you should; for in the way you are now going, you will soon have to learn expensively how it will operate.

There never has been a civilized country within my knowledge, whose moneyed affairs have been worse managed than ours for the last dozen of years. In 1828 we raised the duties, on an average, to nearly 25 per cent, when the debt was on the eve of being discharged, and thereby flooded the country with a revenue, when discharged, which could not be absorbed by the most lavish expenditures. Hence the double affliction of an accumulating surplus of millions on millions, and a

wasteful expenditure at the same time. Then came the Compromise act, which entirely exempted one-half of the imports from duties, in order to escape the growing evil of such a surplus, and reduce the one tenth, every two years, on all the duties above twenty per cent, in order to get clear of the protective policy. Under their operation, aided by the Deposits act, the surplus was absorbed, and the revenue gradually brought down to the proper level; to meet the descending revenue, a reduction of expenditures was commenced, with the intention of equalizing the revenue and the expenditure. Then a change of party took place; the one coming in professed a greater love for economy and retrenchment, aided by the restoration of the revenue from the lands.

Let me now ask, gentlemen, if they have reflected on the consequences which must result from the alternative, that of raising the revenue to the standard of the expenditures? What has already been the effect of that policy? What is the immediate cause of the present embarrassments? What has emptied the Treasury? What has prostrated the credit of the Government, and imposed high additional taxes on the commerce and labor of the country? What is the present condition of the Treasury? What is the immediate cause of the present embarrassments? What has emptied the Treasury? What has prostrated the credit of the Government, and imposed high additional taxes on the commerce and labor of the country? What is the present condition of the Treasury? What is the immediate cause of the present embarrassments? What has emptied the Treasury? What has prostrated the credit of the Government, and imposed high additional taxes on the commerce and labor of the country? 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WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.: Friday, February 23, 1842.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.

The most of our paper this week is occupied by Mr. Calhoun's speech on the Treasury Note Bill, which we were unwilling to divide, and therefore give at length. Any thing coming from this great Statesman must attract the attention of reflecting men; this speech is however especially valuable and interesting from its subject, and claims from every honest man a candid, careful and deliberate consideration. It is no effort of a party character made up of declamatory assertion without proof; but a plain clear statement of the most unquestionable facts incalculably important to the people. No man of reason and sound principle can read it and not see clearly the urgent necessity for a thorough reform in the management of the financial affairs of the Government. This reform must be made, or we every year run deeper and deeper into extravagance, which, all know, surely and inevitably leads to corruption. We say then let every man who is willing to be correctly informed on the vital subjects of economy and reform, set down and study this speech, and he will rise a wiser man.

Congressional.

Mr. Clay submitted to the Senate on the 15th, a series of resolutions proposing to raise the Tariff tax from 20 per cent. ad valorem up to 30 per cent., so as to make the annual amount from duties equal to 26 millions.—This proposition is nothing less than one to violate the Compromise act, and put an additional 10 per cent. of oppressive burdens on the people, or exactly half as much more as the Compromise act fixes;—and that too, to support the prodigal extravagance of the economy profiting Whig administration! The resolutions further propose to repeal the provision in the Distribution bill of the Extra Session, which requires the operation of that act to be suspended in case the rate of duty was raised over 20 per cent. This provision was necessary to force the Robbery Bill through, even at the Extra Session;—the party then could not go the length of increasing the Tariff tax over 20 per cent., and giving away the proceeds of the public lands at the same time; but now the Leader and Idol of Federal Whiggery comes forward with a proposition to do both;—in one breath he says the revenue is not sufficient and calls for more taxes,—while in the next, he urges the repeal of a provision that would prevent the giving away the money arising from the public lands. With one hand, he would give the States, a million of the public money, and with the other take 8 or 10 millions from the pockets of the people. This is Whig liberality, and Whig reform.

The resolutions of Mr. Clay are not without the usual Whig cant of "curtailing unnecessary expenditures," "practising rigid economy," &c., which every body understands is to be taken in a Whig sense altogether. The resolutions will be given in our regular extract of the reports next week.

The resolution of Mr. King proposing to fix the 30th May next for the adjournment of Congress was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Clay laid on the table by a Whig vote.

The Bill offered by Mr. Benton to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt Law to the 1st of July next was rejected by a vote of 23 nays, to 18 yeas.

On the next day, the 16th, Mr. Benton submitted a set of resolutions instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to bring in a bill for the amendment of the Bankrupt Law in many particulars.

Mr. Cushing, from the Select Committee in the House on the plan of Finance recommended by the President, made a report in part accompanied by a bill.

Several of the Federal Whig presses of Virginia and North Carolina have come out in open strong advocacy of a *Protective Tariff*, and will of course entirely approve the late movement of Mr. Clay to increase the Taxes ten or twelve millions higher. This is the way they intend to reduce the taxes on the people, and bring about whig prosperity.

The Legislature of Virginia failed to elect a Governor on the 12th, after several unsuccessful efforts. Mr. A. Stevenson, late minister to England, came at one time within a single vote of election, but this vote was wanting until too late, and he was not elected. If no adjournment should take place without an election, as is expected, it will be the second successive session that the Legislature has failed to elect a Governor, and the duties of the Executive office will devolve on the oldest councillor, John M. Gregory, Esq.

The Democratic Legislature of Ohio have passed a bill requiring the Banks to resume specie payments by the 4th of March next.

It is stated that some pieces of the wreck of the Steam Ship, President, have been seen at sea and recognized as such;—several of her boats are also said to have been picked up and carried into the Azores.

Whig to the Life.—An admirable illustration of the character of Whig is lately been made in the Pennsylvania Legislature. A bill was before that body to enforce the speedy resumption of specie payments by the Banks of the State;—in the House there is a Democratic majority, and as Whig resistance would have availed nothing for their favorite rag currency manufacturers, the

Whig minority gave their vote for resumption at once. In the Senate, the case was different,—the Whig had a majority, and this majority mark, not only refused to pass the bill from the House, but changed it so as to postpone full resumption for five years.

The Campaign Opened.

We have heard that Mr. Henry, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is to address the people of Orange on the 28th instant at Hillsboro'. Gov. Morehead has recently been up on a visit to Guilford and Davidson on his private business, and will perhaps reach Hillsboro' about the same time on his return to Raleigh, and of course must reply to his Democratic opponent.

This will be the opening of a campaign that will result in the signal overthrow of Idolatry in North Carolina, and in the triumph of political Truth.

Bank Resumption.—The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill requiring the Banks of that State to resume specie payment by the 30th day of September next.

From our Congressional extracts it will be seen that the three Southern Democrats, Messrs. Holmes, Cooper, and Chapman appointed to fill the vacancies on the Committee of Foreign Relations, have acted as we had no doubt they would act, and as became Southern men, in refusing to serve on the Committee with John Q. Adams, Messrs. Sheppard of this State, and White of La., two Federal Whigs appointed at the same time, are not troubled with any scruples of the kind. They will probably make no hesitation in associating with the incendiary abolition Chairman. We had not supposed they would refuse to do so, but so far as North Carolina is concerned, we are not without hope that she may have a representation in the next Congress, all of whom will scorn, for any purpose, either to countenance, support or consort with the slanderous revilers and deadly enemies of the Southern people.

Mr. Clay and his new scheme.

It is stated that Mr. Clay intends in the course of a few weeks to retire from Congress, to the quietude of private life; but before bidding adieu to his place in the Senate, he is anxious to leave a last legacy to the American people in the shape of a ten or twelve million additional tax, by raising the Tariff duties so as to reach 26 millions of dollars annually.

Mr. Clay says the expenditures of the Government should be 26 millions instead of 13, the amount to which the Whigs were pledged in advertisement.

Fights in Congress.

There has not been a single fight in Congress for several weeks, but the war of words goes on as furiously as usual. The most obstreperous latterly, but as is generally the case, not the most pugnacious man among the Whigs, is him of "heading" notoriety—Mr. John M. Botts, member from Virginia. He cuts a very conspicuous figure in all the "jowling," but so far has not been much given to fighting. Almost all the other leading gentlemen of the Whig party have had a "set to"—Wise and Stanly "the gallant" scratched each other in the House—Campbell and Boardman had a little fist-fight on the street—Dawson offered to cut Arnold's throat, but Arnold declined the injury—Profit shook his finger at the said Arnold, and old Mr. Adams made mouths at Wise; all have in some way made "demonstrations" belligerent except Mons. Botts, of Virginia, who it seems prefers to do his fighting with a foul tongue, which it must be granted he wields with the proficiency of one accustomed to the use of that kind of weapon. But really, Mr. Botts must fight a little before long or his character will suffer. If he can't screw up his courage to make a pass at Gilmer, or Upshur, or Profit, or Wise, why he had better try his hand on one of the clerks or door keepers, for positively he will otherwise lose all pretensions to Whig chivalry.

New Temperance paper.—We have received a number of the "Temperance Union," lately commenced at Raleigh, edited by Mr. S. Biglow, the prospectus of which is in another column of this paper. It is neatly printed, and looks fair to be an efficient laborer in the good cause to which it is devoted. We wish it a long life and great success.

The Spirit of Abolitionism.—Just that our readers may see something of the spirit that has prompted the late conduct of John Q. Adams in Congress, and which is not only unbuckled but encouraged by Southern Whigs who sustain him, and are even his apologists and defenders, we publish the following extract from the proceedings at a meeting of the Liberty party, December 29, 1841, in the town of Williamsburg, Kings County, New York:

Resolved., That the slaves of the brig Creole, who rose and took possession of said vessel, thereby regaining their natural rights and liberty, acted in accordance with the principles of our declaration of Independence and the late decision of the Supreme Court, and have proved themselves in their whole conduct worthy of their freedom; and we trust their noble example will be imitated by all in similar circumstances.

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The "intelligent public" literary and prominent classes, of some of the Northern cities, have been industriously engaged, making themselves as ridiculous as possible of late, in carrying their admiration of Mr. Dickens to a very silly and rather contemptible extreme. It was well enough certainly, that all due attention and civility consistent with common sense and even uncommon propriety should be extended to a man of genius and a stranger so distinguished as Mr. Dickens, but for whole cities to run crazy with the "Boo mania" is entirely ridiculous, and not particularly calculated to give our encirclement-loving, fun-making countrymen a high character abroad. If Mr. Dickens did not write them down in so complimentary terms in his notes, it will not be their fault. We hope he will travel Southward, or in any other direction far enough interior to see something more of the American people and their true character than he can in any of the cities.

On motion of Mr. Evans, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

After the report and enrollment of several bills, the Senate went into Executive Session, and having spent some time therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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IN SENATE.

Friday, February 11.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Finance, reported back to the Senate the House bills making appropriations for Pensions for the year 1842, and making appropriations for the protection of American seamen in foreign countries; on motion the Senate considered and bills as in Committee of the Whole; they were reported, engrossed, read the third time and passed.

Some further business was transacted, when,

The Senate, after a session on Executive business, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Boardman offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce, to inquire into the expediency of establishing an electro-magnetic telegraph for the use of the Government;—adopted.

Mr. Medill offered two resolutions:

(1) Requesting the President to communicate to the House the information in his possession upon which the commission of inquiry in relation to the public buildings in this city was instituted last spring; and the law under which it was appointed. Also calling for every particular concerning the commission. And requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether any person or persons had been appointed the last year, to examine into the affairs of the land offices; if so, for what special reasons they had been appointed, under what law, and other information concerning them.)

Mr. Fillmore moved that the resolutions be postponed till to-morrow and printed;—the printing was objected to, but finally carried.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole and the residue of the day was consumed in the consideration of private bills.

At half past three, the Committee rose, reported that it was without a quorum, when

The House adjourned.

Saturday Feb. 12.

The Senate did not sit to day.

No business of public importance transacted in the House.

IN SENATE.

Monday, February 14.

Petitions were presented and reports from Committees received during the morning hour.

On motion of Mr. Pierce the resolutions introduced by him some time ago, (calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the appointment of the commission for the investigation of the affairs of the New York custom house) was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Mangum moved to lay the resolution on the table.

After a debate of several hours the vote was taken and resulted, yeas 19, nays 17.

So the vote was laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented to the House three communications from Messrs. Holmes, Cooper, and Chapman recently appointed members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which were read by the Clerk as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1842.

To the Hon. JOHN WHITE, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: Having been appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the undersigned desires to be excused from the service for the following reasons:

The appointment was made in consequence of the resignation of honorable members distinguished for their ability and experience, who represent similar interests with himself. They doubtless had every disposition to maintain their positions on the Committee so long as they could serve with interest to the country, or honor and credit to themselves. They have retired after being excused by the House upon grounds stated before the House, and made known to us all. They are persons which apply more or less to every member who represents the peculiar interests of the South, and regards the good order, peace and harmony of the Union.

These grounds are laid in the conduct and speeches of the venerable Chairman of that Committee, as well as Committee in this House. By these he has evinced, on all occasions, a wilful and deliberate purpose, with great perseverance, to use his position on this floor, and his elevation as Chairman, as points of attack for malignant influences, unmindful of obligations imposed by the Constitution, to assail the property and interests of a large portion of these United States, and wantonly to defame and traduce the character of its citizens and their Representatives on this floor.

Under these circumstances, whilst the undersigned disclaims any but the proper feeling of regard for the Chairman as a Representative and as an individual, he does not perceive how he could aid the investigations of this Committee or partake in its deliberations without discrediting those he came here to represent. He, therefore, respectfully requests you to present to the House this application to be excused.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARK A. COOPER.

To the Hon. Speaker of the House of

Representatives:

SIR: I respectfully beg to be excused from serving as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The reasons assigned by those gentlemen whose resignations occasioned the vacancies recently filled by the appointment of other Southern members, appear equally applicable to all Representatives of slaveholding States, and were deemed satisfactory by the House, as evinced in the unhesitating acceptance of the aforesaid resignations. I would further observe that the Chairman of said Committee having applied to my constituents the most opprobrious epithets, and charged all the delegation from South Carolina with having banded in a base conspiracy to destroy his good name, I feel convinced that the public service would not be

advanced, or the harmony of the Committee promoted, by the continuance of

Your obedient servant,

E. H. McCLAIN.

To the Speaker of the House of

Representatives:

SIR: I find that I have been appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs recently, to fill one of several vacancies that occurred in that Committee by the resignation of members whose names were publicly made known, and deemed by the House sufficient to excuse them.

I deeply regret the necessity that I feel myself under to decline serving on that Committee, and respectfully ask that the House will excuse me.

I have carefully examined the grounds on which the late members of the Committee have placed their justification before the country for retiring from it, and fully sustain their views. The reasons they assign being altogether applicable to myself, I ask to be excused.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

R. CHAPMAN.

House of Representatives, Feb. 12, 1842.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWSPAPERS.

A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and he will make progress accordingly.—A newspaper in one year, says Mr. Weeks, is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with this advancement. The mother of the family being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, ought to be intelligent of mind, pure in language, and always cheerful and circumspect. As the instructor of her children, she should herself be instructed.

A mind occupied, becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency.

Children amused by reading and study, are of course considerate and more easily governed.

How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a tavern or grog shop, which ought to have been spent in reading? How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would gladly have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter, who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation?

Weekly newspapers can be had at from one to three dollars per year, being from two to five cents per week. Each paper costs the printer before it is printed, about two cents. He therefore obtains from one to three cents for editorial duties, and for printing, distributing, composition, &c. This is extremely low. It is the price paid for advertisements which must keep new-papers alive.

Thus the readers of new-papers get the *cheapest* of all possible reading.

Pat's Prayer.—An Irishman was brought up in the Police court of New York, a short time since, and after being questioned he was released. On understanding this, says the Sun, Pat gracefully retired back a few paces, and flinging his tattered hat upon the floor, he dropped as suddenly on his knees as if he had been shot; then convulsively clutching his hands together and looking upwards, he poured forth his gratitude in the following extempore supplication: "May the saints in heaven protect you, ye reverence! and may every hair on ye head turn to a mould to guide to light ye to glory!"

Absurdities.—To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty. To make yourself generally disagreeable, and wonder no one will visit you unless they gain some palpable advantage by it. To sit shivering in the cold because you won't have a fire till November. To suppose the reviewers generally read more than the title page of the work they praise or condemn. To keep your clerks on miserable salaries, and wonder at their robbing you. Not to go to bed when you are tired and sleepy because it is not bed time. To make your servants tell lies for you, and afterwards be angry because they tell lies for themselves. To tell your own secrets, and believe other people will keep them. To render a man a service voluntarily, and expect him to be grateful for it. To expect to make people honest by hardening them in jail, and afterwards sending them abroad without the means of getting work. To fancy a thing is cheap because a low price is asked for it. To say a man is charitable because he subscribes to an hospital. To arrive at the age of fifty, and be surprised at any vice, folly, or absurdity your fellow creatures may be guilty of. To vote for a candidate at an election because he shakes hands with your wife and child, and admires the baby.

The Physician's Cure.—It was formerly the practice among physicians to use a cane with a hollow head, the top of which was of gold, pierced with holes, like a pepper box. This top contained a small quantity of aromatic powder or of snuff; and on entering a house or room where a disease, supposed to be infectious, prevailed, the Doctor would strike his cane on the floor to agitate the powder, and then apply it to his nose. Hence all the old prints of physicians represent them with canes to their noses.—*Boston Post*.

A lady on a visit to the British Museum, asked if they had a skull of Cromwell! Being answered in the negative, "Dear me," said she, "that's very strange; they have one at Oxford."

Unequal Rights.—In England, Scotland, and Wales, there is but one voter to every seventeen inhabitants; in Ireland only one in every eighty.

Perseverance will Triumph.—The man who is perpetually hesitating which of two things he will do first, will do neither. The man who resolves, but suffers his resolution to be changed by the first counter suggestion of a friend, who fluctuates from opinion to opinion, from plan to plan, and veers like a weathercock, to every point of the compass, with every caprice that blows, can never accomplish anything great or useful. Instead of being progressive in any thing, he will be at best stationary, and more probably retrograde in all. It is only the man who first consults wisely then resolves firmly, and then executes his purpose with inflexible perseverance undismayed by those petty difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit, that can advance to eminence in any line. Let us take by way of illustration, the case of a student. He commences the study of the dead languages, but presently a friend comes and tells him that he is wasting his time, and that instead of obsolete words, he had much better employ himself in acquiring new ideas. He changes his plan and sets to work at the mathematics. Then comes another friend who asks him with a grave and sapient face, whether he intends to become a professor in a college; because if he does not, he is misemploying his time, and that for the business of life, common arithmetic is enough of mathematical science. He throws up his Euclid and addresses himself to some other study, which in its turn is again relin-

quished on some equally wise suggestion; and thus is life spent in changing his plans. You cannot but perceive the folly of this course; and the worst effect of it is the fixing on your mind a habit of indecision, sufficient of itself to blot the fairest prospects. Now take your course wisely but firmly; and having taken it, hold upon it with heroic resolution, and the Alps and Pyrenees will bend before you—the whole empire of learning will lie at your feet, while those who set out with you, but stopped to change their plans, are yet employed in the very unprofitable business of changing their plans. Let your motto be perseverance. Practice upon it and you will be convinced of its value by the distinguished eminence to which it will conduct you.

When they were getting up the high tariff of 1824, the eccentric John Randolph well said of all these force laws to help the few, disguised under the pretext of aiding labor, and protecting domestic industry, that "all the contrivances of church and state are that A. may be rich and idle, while B. works for him."—*Boston Post*.

The Secretary of the Treasury, asking money of Congress to pay the wages of the members, reminds us of a scrap of an old play, the name of which we have forgotten:

"Debtor. I'll pay you, I faith I will."

"Creditor. But when?"

"Debtor. Why—why, whenever you'll lend me the money."

A fellow coming out of a tavern one icy morning rather fuddled, fell upon the doorsteps. Trying to regain his footing he remarked, "Hi as the Bible says, the wicked stand on slippery places, I must belong to a different class, for it is more than I can do."

A correspondent sends us the following paragraph, as a specimen of his skill in perpetuating the "transcendental style." As he is but a beginner, we have great hopes of him:

"A canine quadruped performing a cylindrical evolution by an attachment of its extremity to a substantial stationary, is illustrative of the terreneous body, involving in a circular movement around the circumference of the suspended opaque, celestial luminary."—*Boston Mer. Jour.*

Momentary Excitement.—Never yield to the excitement of the moment. Should something cross your feelings, and you perceive the passions begin to boil, crush them at once. Do not suffer them for a moment to get the ascendancy over your better nature. In conversing with a companion, you should be extremely careful lest you take offence at what UNTHINKINGLY HE SAID. Avoid all disputes. These tend to irritate the feelings, and alienate friends.

The Chevalier Lorenzi was a man of great wit and naivete. A quack doctor was sent for to attend a friend of Lorenzi's, who told him to take forty of his pills. "He died after the fourth," said Lorenzi in a rage, as he told the story: "just suppose he had taken the whole of them!"

It is with diseases of the mind, as with those of the body; we are half dead before we understand our disorder, and half cured when we do.—*Lacson*.

The Hartford Eagle thinks that the members of Congress had better get up a "Fiscal agent," to do their fighting. If two members get by the ears let the ailing both, and thus "equalize the exchanges."

In Peter the Great's workshop, in Holland, was found this user phon—"Nothing too little for the attention of a great man."

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PATRIARCH,
Or, Family Library Magazine.
PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.
Editorial Department superintended
BY REV. R. W. BAILEY.

The great object of the work will be to define and enforce the relative duties of the different numbers of the family as such; comprehensively embracing the subject of domestic Education, and social obligation. When we consider the influence which members of the same family exert over each other, to educate and to mould the character, it may be truly said that families, more properly than individuals, are the materials out of which society is constituted, and which, indeed, form the essential character of nations in their intellectual, moral, political and physical peculiarities.

Self-education, therefore, intellectual, moral, and physical;—relative duties in the influence one member of the family may have over others, particularly that of the parent over the children;—in short, all that may contribute to form society in its individual and collective character to mental intelligence, physical energy, and moral power, all that can contribute to social refinement and happiness, will be the aim of this Patriarch to aid and enforce.

The Family is regarded as an Elementary School,

and as such, well fitted to its ends, and necessarily exerts the most important influence on the entire character of its inmates through every grade of education.

Rightly disciplined, it brings a powerful aid to other schools, and may even supply the want of them where they are inaccessible.

It will be attempted to aid parents to conduct the education of their children, particularly by giving a judicious direction to the reading—the social principle;

self-improvement, and habits of industry, to enforce a salutary family discipline, to excite children to subordination and filial respect, to aid youth of both sexes to enter respectfully into society, to make, in the result, good citizens, and a happy nation.

The Patriarch will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price \$1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found for the *soarer* contained, among the cheapest publications. The reading matter will be increased as soon as the extent of the subscription will justify it, and the publisher hopes to interest his readers so far that they will soon call for the monthly issue of the *Patriarch* and *Thirty-six Cents*.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In this enterprise the Editor bespeaks and confident-

ly anticipates the ardent co-operation of Clergymen and parents, whose labors, this work will be found calculated to aid and relieve. It will not be beneath the attention of the Statesman to support and ensure the circulation of a little volume, which is wholly adapted to form good citizens, and to bless the country. Every Philanthropist will feel that such a book should be placed in every family, and read by every member of it.

At the low price stated, it is manifest expensive agencies cannot be employed. All Clergymen and Postmasters, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payment.

Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John Street, N. York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C. (post paid).

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No. 14 John Street, N. York.

To Editors: Publishers of newspapers who will insert the prospectus of the Patriarch, and send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American Washington, D. C., will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it superfluous to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivaled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be first in the van of the American New-paper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributions, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and no article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

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Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original American Tales, by such native writers as Miss Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingoldsby, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss S. Wigwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper*.

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Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a *Universal Family Newspaper*, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Bonds, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of inestimable interest to the traveler, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVESS, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a *Universal Family Newspaper*, from such writers as Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingoldsby, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss S. Wigwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper*.

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THE MARKETS.

The terms of the Courier are \$2 per annum, payable in advance. But when any one will subscribe to procure ten new subscribers, and send us \$15, *per money and postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy three years for \$5.

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Two copies of the Saturday Courier and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

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This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

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3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Merchants; but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with the form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the *NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION*, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defense of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

White, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.